

WATER PRESSURE GROWS STRONGER

High Places in City Now Supplied but Still Danger From Fire.

Chattanooga's water supply is in better shape today than Tuesday. The pressure had increased from forty to fifty pounds, and though still ten pounds under normal, many of the higher locations in and about the city which have been without water are being supplied.

The chief danger is from fire. Should a serious blaze break out, demanding a large supply of water, the situation might be critical. In view of this danger, the commissioner of fire and police has issued an appeal to citizens to be as economical as possible and to cut off the water at night.

During the late hours last night, when little water was being used, the entire city was supplied as under normal conditions. Water was pumped up to the crest of Missionary ridge, though Supt. Bixby, of the water company, declares that faucets must have been open there, for it all ran out again. The reservoir in North Chattanooga was also filled and water pumped to Lookout mountain.

"If the people of Chattanooga will just realize the seriousness of the situation," declares Mr. Bixby, "and will co-operate by draining their pipes on cold nights rather than leave the water running to prevent a freeze, we shall come through without damage."

Though this official stated that in some instances people are responding, he said he believed that the real cause for the improvement of conditions is based on the large number of connections that have been cut off by the company's men. A crew worked all night cutting off water where pipes were found to be broken or water left running, and unless another severe cold snap follows on the heels of the last one the problem very likely will soon be solved.

BOB JONES, EVANGELIST, SPEAKING TO SOLDIERS

Dr. Bob Jones, the evangelist, has opened a ten-days series of sermons at Chickamauga. The speaker just closed a remarkably successful program at Camp Sheridan. Tuesday night he spoke at the Y. M. C. A. building No. 39, some twenty-five or thirty soldiers announcing their conversion. Tonight the revival will be held at "Y" No. 23, where he will talk to the men of the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-ninth infantry regiments. Thursday night he speaks in the medical officers' training camp "Y" No. 21.

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New Shell Plant To Be Constructed Here Soon

Company Has Applied for \$200,000 Charter—Will Build Factory and Turn Out 2,000 Shrapnel Shells a Day for United States Government.

Chattanooga is to have another munition plant.

A charter has been applied for and a company will be organized with a capital of \$200,000. Application has been made for a charter for the new corporation and it is expected to arrive today.

The five charter members are: Herbert M. Lofton, general manager of the Columbian Iron Works; Capt. C. A. Lyster, of the First National bank; W. A. Sudd, of the Chattanooga Savings bank; Morrow Chamberlain and Frank Spurlock.

Upon the arrival of the charter a meeting will be held and a company will be organized, after which a site will be selected for the plant.

While no definite place has been selected for the enterprise, from information that has been gathered a site is being considered in North Chattanooga. The munition plant will be much the same style as the Columbia iron works and will produce the same kind of shells, the regular 4-inch shrapnel. The capacity of the factory will be approximately 2,000 shells a day.

After a location has been decided upon, work on the construction of the plant will be immediately started.

Such an enterprise as this means a big thing for Chattanooga, being one of the biggest projects that has been put forward here in some time.

STEAMER TEXAN AND CREW SAFE

Vessel Answering Ship's S. O. S. Calls Reports—Suspicious Missile Found in Harbor.

New York, Jan. 16.—The American-Hawaiian line steamship Texan, reported sinking off the coast two days ago, is safe, the line was notified today by the navy department.

An Atlantic Port, Jan. 16.—A vessel proceeding to the assistance of the steamer Texan, which had sent out an "S. O. S." call Monday saying she was sinking, reported today that the Texan had been damaged badly, but indicated that the crew was safe aboard.

The ship's steering gear is disabled and there is a hole in her side caused by a collision with another steamer, the name of which was not revealed. A metal tube resembling a bomb was found today beside the drydock in the navy yard. The supposed bomb was about six inches long, wound with string and wire, and had a fuse attached. Written on it in German officials said, were the words: "This is a 25-second explosive bomb." The officials declined to be more specific regarding the character of the missile.

The tube was discovered by a member of the crew of a government ship in the dock. The fuse had not been lit. Naval officers immediately ordered a thorough search of the dock and of the vessel, but reported there was nothing to indicate the presence of intruders.

ANOTHER FALL OF BEAUTIFUL SNOW

Some More Very Peculiar Weather for Chattanooga and Vicinity.

The early morning hours gave no intimation that at 2 o'clock Chattanooga would be buried under a two-and-a-half-inch snow. The morning started off partly cloudy but it was thought that the temperature would indicate rain rather than snow. At 2 o'clock the temperature was 27 degrees.

Many expressions were made about town as to the unusualness of recent weather. One man said people never knew when they go to bed at night what to expect the following morning from predictions of Billy Possum and the weatherman.

Tuesday's snow was the third in point of depth for the winter, but perhaps it was the steadiest fall, being continued from 10 o'clock in the morning until shortly after noon.

TEXTILE FACTORIES CLOSE.

Stockholm, Dec. 21.—(Correspondence Associated Press.)—Sweden's textile factories, facing partial or complete stoppage as a result of the impossibility of securing wool, cotton and pulp, are turning their attention to the manufacturing of textiles from wood pulp. Other branches of the textile industry are also hopeful of saving the situation by manufacturing paper substitutes, as Germany has done. The Krupp workmen in Germany wear overalls of paper, and one of the largest machine shops in Düsseldorf uses only paper belts for its engines. Finer products, including all sorts of underwear, are made from wood pulp in Germany, and a mixture of as much as 40 or even 50 per cent. can be used in making fabrics for outer clothing.

FACTORY BURNS IN ALTON PARK

Flames Destroy Part of Lookout Bleaching Company's Plant Last Night.

Fire of unknown origin partly destroyed the plant of the Lookout Bleaching company in Alton Park at an early hour Wednesday morning.

The fire broke out about 2 o'clock and was not extinguished until 4:30. The drying and carding rooms were wiped out by the flames.

As a result of the fire the plant was not in operation Wednesday. The amount of damage, it was stated at the company's office, has not been estimated. Day and night forces are employed by the bleaching company. What the plans are for rebuilding were not stated.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S ACTION SUSTAINED

Chamber of Deputies Upholds Form of Caillaux Case Inquiry.

Paris, Jan. 16.—The chamber of deputies sustained the government's action in the Caillaux case late yesterday by a majority of 274 out of the 489 members present. The vote was taken after the government had been interpellated by Ernest Lafont, a socialist deputy, who held that the opening of Caillaux's safe deposit box in the absence of a representative of the accused was illegal.

Premier Clemenceau was called upon by the socialist to resign. Lafont, under secretary for military justice, however, answered for the government saying that the case was in the hands of the department of justice and was from the usual course of justice. After repeated calls Premier Clemenceau rose from the government bench and said it was the Italian government which had presided at the search of the safe in the Florence bank, and France was obliged to support all districts in the situation. The chamber then by a vote of 379 to 105 gave precedence to a resolution accepted by the government over a resolution introduced by the socialist. The socialist resolution invited the government to observe legal forms and the principles of justice in the prosecution of the cases being investigated.

RUSSIA'S UNREST IS PICTURED IN NEW WAY

Petrograd, Dec. 31.—(Correspondence Associated Press.)—The Bolsheviks Vydomost indulges in sarcastic railway at prevailing conditions by proposing a number of problems in the form of arithmetical exercises. Here is one of the problems:

"In the city of A the public prosecutor, B, arrested the suspicious individual, C. On the following day the Bolshevik D arrested the prosecutor, for which reason D was in turn arrested by the temporary government commissioner, E. Thereupon F, the chairman of the revolutionary committee, arrested E. How far down the alphabet will the arrests reach in twenty-four hours, and how long will it be before persons whose names begin with X and Z are arrested?"

Another is: "A bolshevik delegate departs from A. City of the Bolsheviks has a democratic conference. A menshevik delegate leaves the city of B at the same time to attend the same conference. How long will these delegates start pulling at each other's hair, and how many resolutions will they propose?"

Following are others of the satirical propositions propounded:

"An internationalist writes for a newspaper and receives 1,000 rubles for each article. How many deliberately false reasons for an immediate peace must be present if every such reason is paid for at the rate of 5 marks apiece, assuming that 5 marks equal 8 rubles and 40 copecks?"

"A democratic conference progresses at the rate of 123 resolutions per hour, while the Germans advance at the rate of only ten versts a day. Which of the warlike masses will first reach its goal?"

"There are 8,000 casks of brandy in 425 depot at A. City of the agrarians has 40,000 troops, all teetotalers. How long will it take the teetotalers to drink up all the liquor, and how long will it be after that before the municipality decides to destroy all alcoholic drinks?"

The newspaper concludes: "Persons sending in a correct solution will receive one minister-president's portfolio."

MORE PAY FOR BRITISH.

London, Dec. 21.—(Correspondence Associated Press.)—British fighting men are to get an increase in pay which will amount to 65,000,000 pounds sterling in the first year and 63,000,000 in the second. The "shilling-a-day" soldier is no more. The new scale of pay provides minimum rates of pay for soldiers as follows: Privates, 1 shilling 6 pence a day; lance corporals, 1 shilling 9 pence a day; corporals, 2 shillings a day. The new scale of pay provides for an extra penny a day for each year's service.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON FUTURES

New Orleans, Jan. 16.—Cotton futures closed very steady at a net decline of 10 to 11 points: January, 20.35; March, 20.75; May, 20.95; July, 21.05; October, 21.25.

SEE HALBURTON IN ENEMY PHOTO

Soldiers at Fort Oglethorpe Recognize Former Comrade in German Prison Scene.

Photographs of Sergt. Edgar Halburton, showing him and other American soldiers in a German war prison, were recognized by former comrades of the sergeant at Fort Oglethorpe Wednesday. The pictures were reproduced from a German magazine and appeared in a pictorial supplement of Sunday's New York Times.

Sergt. Edward Colburn, of the military police at the post, recognized the photo and called attention to it. He knew Sergt. Halburton well, having served with him on the border and at other points.

Charles H. Ehrhardt, a private in "E" company, Sixth infantry, now on duty in the office at headquarters, was well acquainted with "Hal," as Halburton is known by his comrades, and thoroughly identifies the photograph. They were together last at Fort Bliss, where both were in the hospital, occupying adjoining cots. They also camped together in the Philippines, at Frisco and other places where the Sixth and the Sixteenth infantry regiments have seen service within recent years.

The photographs reproduced, Sergt. Halburton wears the chevrons of a corporal. He appears thin and emaciated. All of his former comrades say that he is a good soldier, and one of them referred to him admiringly as a "fighting model," which is complimentary language in the sense in which it was used and intended.

Sergt. Halburton has a brother, with the Seventeenth infantry, who is said greatly to resemble Hal. Whether the brother is at Chickamauga park or at Alton, the men at the headquarters Wednesday morning could not tell. Field Clerk Kenyon, who recently was on duty at headquarters, was well acquainted with Sergt. Halburton, and frequently has been heard to speak of his capture in the German raid on it. From line trench a month or more ago.

COAL SITUATION MUCH IMPROVED

Thirty-one Cars Coming In Over Southern Railway Helps Some.

From early reports coming in Wednesday, the coal situation looked very hopeful, owing to the severe weather conditions.

A supply of thirty-one cars came in over the Southern and the Cory Coal company received seventeen cars for release, some of this coming in over the same road included in their report. All of this supply is to be distributed among the retail dealers.

While there was some trouble experienced by the coal dealers in delivering in the snow, it was thought that enough was being delivered to prevent actual suffering, especially in the city proper. Most of the citizens that were in need of coal could not get it in any other way were sending after it in trucks.

The continued cold weather has kept the dealers away behind their orders. One of the managers of one of the larger concerns said Wednesday morning that they were away behind with orders, and were only endeavoring to fill those of people who were absolutely out of fuel, and were letting others send after their coal. The Atlantic Ice and Coal company, the Durham Coal company, Merrimack and other concerns had a very liberal supply on hand Wednesday, and well distributed the coal in small quantities, so that every family would have a chance to have some.

STEALS LIQUOR FROM JUSTICE COURT

Negro Prisoner, After Being Locked Up, Steps to Basement and Gets Drunk.

Constable George Kirkin had quite an amusing experience with one of his negro prisoners whom he had in charge for selling liquor. The officer had gone to a certain place about the time that a train was headed this way from Kentucky, and as a result he captured one of the negroes, who was carrying an armful of whisky. The negroes were taken before Squire J. J. Bork and held to the grand jury. The liquor was placed momentarily in the back room of the justice's office while the trial was in progress.

All five negroes were taken to the jail and when they were being registered it was learned that there were four of them. A thorough search, however, failed to find the fifth. Constable Kirkin was positive in his statement that he had brought five to the jail and the fifth was certain the jail and the officer was certain there were only four on the inside. However, later on the fifth man was found down in the basement dead drunk. He had formerly been a trusty at the jail and immediately upon being placed on the inside, stepped down the steps leading into the basement. However, before he left Squire Bork's office he had managed to fill his pocket with liquor while the case was being tried.

"That was just too fine liquor not to get drunk on it," he explained.

CHICAGO CASH.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Corn: No. 2 yellow, nominal; No. 3 yellow, nominal; No. 4 yellow, \$1.60.

Outs: No. 3 white, \$1.62 1/2; standard, \$1.62; No. 2, nominal; Barley, \$1.40; Rye, No. 2, nominal; \$1.00; clover, \$2.00; timothy, \$5.00; soybeans, \$2.00; pork, nominal; lard, \$24.77; ribs, \$23.60.

COTTONSEED OIL

New York, Jan. 16.—Cottonseed oil closed steady: Spot, 20.20; bid; January, 20.50; May, 20.20. Total sales, 400 barrels.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES

New York, Jan. 16.—Cotton closed barely steady: January, 31.37; March, 31.92; May, 32.65; July, 33.20; October, 33.90.

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Month. Op. Hi. Low. Close.

CORN.

Jan. \$1.27 1/2 1.27 1/2 1.27 1/2

May 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.24

WHEAT.

Jan. 78 78 78 78

May 75 75 75 75

PORE.

Jan. 46.45 46.45 46.40 46.40

May 45.77 45.77 45.70 45.70

LARD.

Jan. 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27

May 24.97 24.97 24.95 24.95

RIBS.

Jan. 24.60 24.60 24.60 24.60

May 24.45 24.45 24.45 24.45

ACCUSED MEN NOT LEAST BIT SCARED

All Three Claim That They Will Be Able to Show a Clean Record.

As the result of several complaints that have come to the grievance committee of the local bar association, that committee will on Thursday give those lawyers against whom complaints have been made a hearing. No charges against any of the lawyers have been made and each say that when they present their side of the question that they can thoroughly convince the grievance committee that the accusations are false and the result of some one who wants to continually stir up trouble. The attorneys against whom the complaints were heard are John V. Lively, Sam Seymour and Percy Long, three young lawyers of the bar.

J. Lon Foust, who is chairman of the grievance committee, said when called Wednesday that he did not know whether there was anything in the charges or not, but that every complaint, whether large or small, is thoroughly investigated by the committee. The committee sits as a sort of court and its hearings are treated as confidential.

The complaints against the lawyers are of making bonds for women who are arrested when caught with soldiers. It is also claimed that the lawyers have solicited such business.

It is said by the lawyers that Capt. Kenneth Kerns, of the provost guards, is at the bottom of the charges, as he has on several occasions been rather person in his remarks about lawyers who made women's bonds, who had been arrested with a soldier. "It seems to me," said one of the lawyers, "if there ever was a class of unfortunate that needed help it is the women who are arrested about the city."

"It's just this," said one, "Capt. Kern, when any of his men arrest anybody, they want them to stay in jail and he invariably gets mad when their bonds are made. According to him these women ought to be held in jail without bail."

Capt. Kern admitted that he had been before the committee, but did not state what he had said. He claims that there are in Chattanooga about one hundred and twenty of these women and that they have caused much harm among the soldiers and when arrested they are soon bonded out. He refused to discuss the matter any further than saying that the information could be obtained from some of the committee.

John J. Lively, one of the accused lawyers, stated when seen that the charges were most absurd and were absolutely groundless and he could prove by the judges in the courthouse and others that his record at the bar was clean and clear.

"I have made some of the women's bond when my office was called," said Mr. Lively, "but I have never solicited that sort of business and would much prefer not to have it, but I am practicing law and when I am called in a case I, of course, act as is best to my welfare."

"I will gladly go before the com-

ONE WOMAN'S BIT; SHE DIDN'T KNIT



At American Lake, (Wash.) the U. S. army is testing a war vest devised by Mrs. Lionel R. Lenox (shown above), wife of Prof. Lenox, of Stanford university. The vest is shown below on Mrs. G. S. Karston, interested in Mrs. Lenox's work. It is made of three layers of newspapers covered with waterproof paper and khaki. It keeps out the wind, and thus keeps in the warmth.

mittee and tell them all about anything they might ask me."

Mr. Long and Mr. Seymour both said that the charges were malicious and groundless and were the result of some one who wanted to stir up trouble in Chattanooga, all they could. They both said that at the proper time they would prove their innocence.

WOMAN BLACKS ANOTHER'S EYE

Sensational Episode in Court Room During Hearing of Baroness Zollner.

(Special to The News.)

Knoxville, Jan. 16.—The hearing of the application for bail made to Judge Sanford by Baroness Zollner, held to the grand jury on a charge of espionage was begun this morning. The crowded courtroom was ordered cleared, and only press representatives and members of the bar were allowed to remain in the room. Hundreds of women had gathered and had brought their knitting. In the corridor behind the courtroom "Just plain Billie" received a black eye from one of the women leaving the room, when she asserted that the public was doing the baroness an injustice by presuming that the woman was guilty before she was tried. In the crowd that was surging from the room, a refined looking lady swung a hard left straight to the right eye.

As the crowd moved away the assailant was carried out of sight, and did not return. "Billie" refused to give her name to a reporter who was standing near, saying that it was all in life, and that the woman was too narrow even to be considered. She was well dressed and appeared to have been the better from any worldly experiences.

The trial began with Marshal Thompson on the stand. His testimony was along the same points developed in Chattanooga. Following his leaving the stand, the testimony of several witnesses was read from the record, chiefly of Lieuts. Carter and Sullivan.

Lieut. Commander Fowler, of the navy intelligence department, is under summons, and is expected to reach the city during the afternoon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harold, who threw a cup of tea in the baroness' face at a party in Annapolis, when she expressed strong pro-German ideas, is also under summons.

Capt. Eberly, from the Naval Academy, will also testify. The baroness is represented by C. C. Abernathy, of Chattanooga.

The only new evidence that will be introduced by the government will follow the cross-examination of the baroness. The sentiment against the prisoner is much stronger here than in Chattanooga, some of the remarks of the women reaching a vicious stage.

Judge Sanford said that the trial before a jury would more than likely be private on account of the remarks that might come from persons sitting in the courtroom. He said that they might effect the verdict of a jury, and that he wanted to be as fair as possible to the prisoner.

Something is going to pop when the letters of Capt. Zollner are introduced. The prosecution contends that all through them it can be seen that there was a scheme to send news to Germany.

The Wonderful Liberty Rug "Karnak"

The Aristocrat of American Wiltons, embodying Beauty and Patriotic Sentiment, is now on sale at STERCHI'S.

The "Liberty" Rug, representing the best efforts of American designers and weavers, combines a variety of motifs typifying noteworthy places, natural wonders and objects of national and historical interest which are symbolic of the marvelous growth and progress of America. Two celebrated events, each marking a great epoch in the history of the country, are vividly recalled in panels illustrating the Discovery of America in 1492 by Columbus, who braved the Western Ocean in the picturesque Spanish Galleon that he might be the first white man to touch its shores, and the picturing of Gatun Locks, Panama Canal, completed in 1916, and the most wonderful engineering achievement of modern times, linking together the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The Statue of Liberty—a gift from France—reminds us of an obligation we owe today to that stricken country, now our Ally, and our tried and true friend in the days when the Liberty Bell pealed forth from Independence Hall the first tidings of the Birth of Freedom. Commerce is represented by the Ocean Liners and the Woolworth and Singer Towers of New York's great skyscrapers may be seen in the distance. A wonderful view of the National Capitol is shown and behind its great Dome may be seen the Washington Monument.

The contrast between past and present modes of travel is illustrated by the Prairie Schooner which carried the "Forty-Niners" across the Western Plains, menaced by roving herds of Buffalo and hostile Indians whose wigwams dotted that wild land, and the minute Express train of the Twentieth Century and its connections which today whisks its thousands of passengers over Niagara Falls and from one end of the country to the other. The contrast is even further emphasized by the Aeroplane soaring above the Statue of Liberty and one of our modern Battleships afloat in the Bay.

The interesting arrangement of the border shows the Seals of the various States, New England being represented by Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; the Middle Atlantic States by New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; the Middle West by Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; the South by Louisiana, South Carolina, Maryland, Arkansas and Texas; and the Far West by Colorado and Oregon. The State Seals in the border are interspersed with panels representing the Coal Mines of Pennsylvania, the great Steel Mills of Pittsburgh, the Oil Wells of Oklahoma, a Harvesting Scene from the West, the Mammoth Trees of California, Dixie Land by the Bales of Cotton on the great wharves of New Orleans and the Mississippi Steamboat made famous by Mark Twain, Virginia by George Washington's famous Mt. Vernon mansion on the banks of the Potomac, and Kentucky by the Little Log Cabin in which Lincoln was born.

All these symbols of national significance are interwoven with wreaths of oak leaves and acorns, goldenrod (the national flower), Indian maize (corn), and Indian bead work. A notable feature of the design is the clever manner in which the field is set off from the border by an inner band consisting of an arrangement of flint Indian Arrow-heads.

The unusual nature and decorative effect of the design itself is accentuated by the rich, deep tones of the colorings so artistically brought up and the already well-known quality of "Karnak," the Aristocrat of American Wiltons.

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